

A NEW SPECIES OF *SENDAPHNE* (HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE) FROM BRAZIL¹

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ABSTRACT: A new species of *Sendaphne*, *S. paranaensis*, n.sp., (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Microgastrinae) from Brazil is described and compared with allied species of the genus.

The members of the genus *Sendaphne* are predominantly yellow, with slender body, smooth propodeum and glossa especially long and bifid (Mason, 1981). The genus contains *S. olearus* Nixon, 1965, *S. sulmo* Nixon, 1965, *S. brasilianus* Pentead-Dias, 1995, *S. jatai* Pentead-Dias, 1995, and several undescribed species, all Neotropical. Since the treatment of Brazilian species by Pentead-Dias (1995), an additional new species from Paraná has been discovered, which is described below.

Terms for body morphology and wing venation follow Achterberg (1993).

Sendaphne paranaensis, NEW SPECIES

(Figs. 1-4)

Holotype, female. Head yellowish brown, mouth parts yellowish, mandibles with apex dark brown; antennae dark brown, with scape largely yellow. Mesosoma yellowish brown, with dark brown patterns as in figures 1, 2. Wings hyaline, with pterostigma dark brown. Legs pale yellow except apex of hind tibiae and the hind tarsal segments which are dark brown. Metasoma yellow, with dark brown areas in posterior region of tergites III and VIII; tergites IV-VII completely dark brown (fig. 1). Ovipositor sheaths dark brown.

Antennae with 16 flagellomeres; flagellomere XVI 2.6 times longer than its width, XV 2.1 times its width, XIV 3.1 times its width, XIII and XII 3.7 times the width. Fore wing: transverse cubito-anal vein postfurcal; distance from that to basal vein shorter than its length; first and second abscissae of the cubitus nearly equal in length (fig. 3).

Body covered by pale hair; mesosoma with uniform pubescence with exception of dorsal area of mesopleuron and metapleuron (fig. 2). Hind coxa longer than hind femur (fig. 4).

Hypopygium acute, not extending beyond the apex of the metasoma.

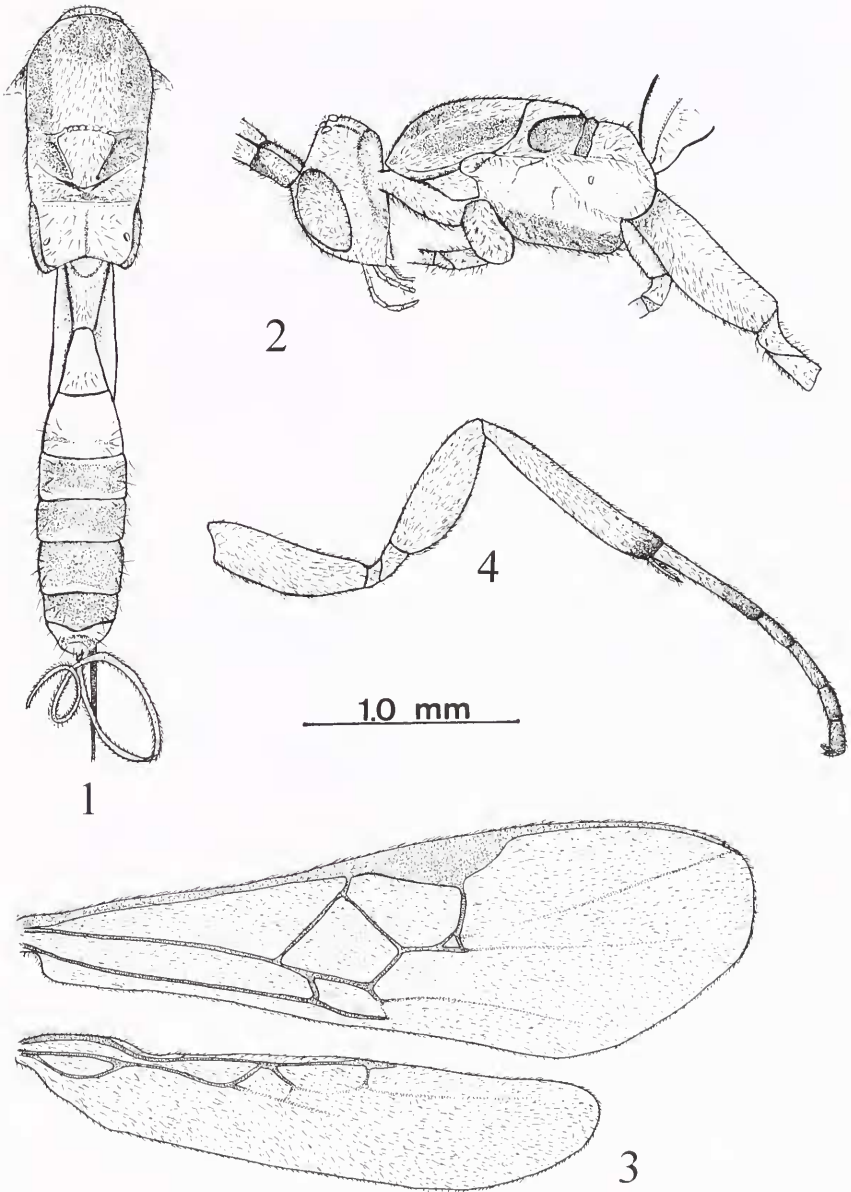
Body length: 3.1-3.9mm. First tergite 2.9 times longer than wide apically; second tergite longer than half of first tergite. Ovipositor sheaths as long as metasoma.

Male: Similar to female but with the extent of dark brown color in metasoma variable.

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Figs. 1-4. *Sendaphne paranaensis* n. sp., female, holotype. 1, mesosoma and metasoma, dorsal view; 2, head, mesosoma and part of metasoma, lateral view; 3, wings; 4, hind leg.

(Reserva Biológica Samuel Klabin), Malaise trap. Paratypes: Brazil, Paraná: Telêmaco Borba, 11-VIII-1986: 1♀; 8-IX-1986: 1♀; 15-IX-1986: 1♂ and 2♀; 29-IX-1986: 2♂ and 1♀; 6-X-1986: 10♂ and 1♀; 13-X-1986: 2♂ and 1♀; 3-XI-1986: 5♂ and 1♀; 10-XI-1986: 6♂; 17-XI-1986: 10♂ and 1♀; 24-XI-1986: 6♂ and 1♀; 1-XII-1986: 3♂ and 1♀; 8-XII-1986: 1♂; 15-XII-1986: 1♂; 22-XII-1986: 2♂ and 1♀; 19-I-1987: 1♂; 30-III-1987: 2♂; 20-IV-1987: 2♂; 4-V-1987: 1♀; 27-VII-1987: 1♂. Holotype and 45 paratypes deposited in the Coleção de Entomologia "Pe. J. S. Moure" of Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Curitiba, Paraná; 23 paratypes deposited in the Coleção Entomológica do Departamento de Ecologia e Biologia Evolutiva (DCBU), Universidade Federal de São Carlos, São Carlos, São Paulo.

Etymology. Specific name refers to the Brazilian state of the Paraná.

DISCUSSION

Sendaphne paranaensis resembles *S. olearus* in head coloration, but has dark brown areas on the mesosoma and only tergites III and VIII with posterior dark brown areas. *Sendaphne paranaensis*, *S. olearus* and *S. jatai* have the two abscissae of the cubitus of the fore wing the same length.

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